لعل زاد
لندن، اگست ۲۰۱۷

اولین معاهده ای که واژه «افغانستان» در آن ذکر شده است!

معاهده برتانیه، رنجیت سنگهه و شاه شجاع در ۲۶ جون ۱۸۳۸
==
(افغانستان یعنی کابل و کندهار)

این اولین معاهده ای خارجی است که واژه «افغانستان» در آن ذکر شده است. این معاهده دارای ۱۸ ماده است و در ماده های ۷، ۹ و ۱۷ آن، واژه افغانستان ۴ بار به کار رفته است...

در ماده ۵ گفته می شود: هنگامی که شاه (شجاع) اقتدار خود را در «کابل و کندهار» برقرار می سازد...

ماده های ۷ و ۹ در باره بازرگانان افغانستان و پنجاب است که به خاطر تجارت به قلمرو های یکدیگر سفر می کنند...

در ماده ۱۷ گفته می شود: هنگامی که شاه شجاع الملک در برقراری اقتدار خود در «افغانستان» موفق می شود...

به این ترتیب با وضاحت کامل دیده می شود که هدف انگلیس ها از کاربرد واژه «افغانستان» در آن سال (ها) فقط «کابل و کندهار» بوده است!

هرات نیز شامل افغانستان نمی باشد. زیرا انگلیس ها در ۱۳ اگست ۱۸۳۹ معاهده ای با «اعلیحضرت کامران شاه هرات» امضا می کنند که شامل ۱۱ ماده است و چگونگی مناسبات سیاسی و حتی مسایل «سرحدی» او را با دیگران (بشمول شاه شجاع) تعیین می کند!

تعداد زیادی فکر می کنند و حتی می نویسند و تبلیغ می کنند که وقتی انگلیس ها واژه افغانستان را در آن زمان ها استفاده کرده، منظور شان قلمروی «افغانستان کنونی» است؛ در حالیکه هنوز تولد یا ایجاد نشده بود!

+ + +

قابل یاد آوری است که الفنستون در ۱۸۰۹ با شجاع الملک به نام «شاه کابل» معاهده امضا می کند و در نقشه اش موقعیت «افغانستان» را در جنوب «سلطنت کابل» نشان می دهد...

اولین باری که واژه افغانستان در مطبوعات خارجی (انگلیسی) به کار رفته، در سفر نامه جورج فاستر (چاپ ۱۷۹۸) است که در ۱۷۸۳ به هنگام سلطنت تیمورشاه از شهر های جلال آباد، کابل، غزنی، کندهار و هرات عبور کرده... چندین بار واژه افغانستان را به کار برده، کابل را پایتخت «امپراتوری افغان» و بلخ را پایتخت «ازبیک های ترکستان» گفته... حدود آن را ذکر نکرده است، اما موقعیت «افغان» را در نقشه اش نشان داده که دقیقا برابر با موقعیت کوههای سلیمان در پاکستان امروزی است!

TREATY between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, MAHARAJAH RUNJEET SINGH and SHAH SHOOJAH-OOL-MOOLK—1838.

Whereas a Treaty was formerly concluded between Maharajah Runjeet Singh and Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, consisting of fourteen Articles, exclusive of the preamble and the conclusion, and whereas the execution of the provisions of the said Treaty was suspended for certain reasons, and whereas at this time Mr. W. H. Macnaghten having been deputed by the Right Honourable George Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor General of India, to the presence of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and vested with full powers to form a Treaty in a manner consistent with the friendly engagements subsisting between the two States, the Treaty aforesaid is revived and concluded with certain modifications and four new Articles have been added thereto, with the approbation of, and in concert with, the British Government, the provisions whereof, as contained in the following eighteen Articles, will be duly and faithfully observed.

ARTICLE 1ST.

Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk disclaims all title on the part of himself, his heirs, successors and all the Suddozais to all the territories lying on either bank of the River Indus, that may be possessed by the Maharajah, *viz.*, Cashmere, including its limits E.W. N.S., together with the Fort of Attock, Chuch, Hezara, Khebel, Amb, with its dependencies on the left bank of the aforesaid river, and on the right bank Peshawur, with the Eusufzai Territory, Kheteks, Hisht Nagar, Meehnee Kohat, Hungoo, and all places dependent in Peshawur, as far as the Khyber Pass, Benno, the Viziri Territory, Dowr Tank, Gorang, Kalabagh and Kushalgher, with their dependent districts, Derah Ismail Khan and its dependency, together with Derah Ghazee Khan, Kot Mithan, Omarkote, and their dependent territory, Singher, Heren, Dajel, Hajeepore, Rajenpore, and the three Ketches, as well as Mankera with its district, and the province of Multan situated on the left bank. These countries and places are considered to be the property and to form the estate of the Maharajah—the Shah neither has nor will have any concern with them. They belong to the Maharajah and his posterity from generation to generation.

ARTICLE 2ND.

The people of the country on the other side of Khyber will not be suffered to commit robberies or aggressions, or any disturbances on this side. If any defaulter of either State, who has embezzled the revenue, take refuge in the territory of the other, each party engages to surrender him, and no person shall obstruct the passage of the stream which issues out of the Khyber defile, and supplies the Fort of Futtehgurh with water, according to ancient usage.

ARTICLE 3RD.

As agreeably to the Treaty established between the British Government and the Maharajah, no one can cross from the left to the right bank of the Sutlej without a passport from the Maharajah, the same rule shall be observed regarding the passage of the Indus, whose waters join the Sutlej, and no one shall be allowed to cross the Indus without the Maharajah's permission.

ARTICLE 4TH.

Regarding Shikarpore and the territory of Sinde on the right bank of the Indus, the Shah will agree to abide by whatever may be settled as right and proper in conformity with the happy relations of friendship subsisting between the British Government and the Maharajah through Captain Wade.

ARTICLE 5TH.

When the Shah shall have established his authority in Cabool and Candahar, he will annually send the Maharajah the following articles, *viz.*, 55 highbred horses of approved colour and pleasant paces, 11 Persian scimitars, 7 Persian poignards, 25 good mules, fruits of various kinds, both dry and fresh, and sirdas or musk melons of a sweet and delicate flavour (to be sent throughout the year), by the way of Cabool River to Peshawur, grapes, pomegranates, apples, quinces, almonds, raisins, pistahs or chesnuts, an abundant supply of each, as well as pieces of satin of every colour, choghas of fur, kinkhabs wrought with gold and silver, and Persian carpets, altogether to the number of 101 pieces. All these articles the Shah will continue to send every year to the Maharajah.

ARTICLE 6TH.

Each party shall address the other on terms of equality.

ARTICLE 7TH.

Merchants of Afghanistan, who will be desirous of trading to Lahore, Amritsur, or any other parts of the Maharajah's possessions, shall not be stopped or molested on their way; on the contrary, strict orders shall be issued to facilitate their intercourse, and the Maharajah engages to observe the same line of conduct on his part, in respect to traders who may wish to proceed to Afghanistan.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The Maharajah will yearly send to the Shah the following articles in the way of friendship, 55 pieces of shawls, 25 pieces of muslin, 11 dopattahs, 5 pieces of kinkhab, 5 scarves, 5 turbans, 55 loads of Bareh rice (peculiar to Peshawur).

ARTICLE 9TH.

Any of the Maharajah's officers who may be deputed to Afghanistan to purchase horses or on any other business, as well as those who may be sent by the Shah into the Punjab for the purpose of purchasing piece-goods or shawls, etc., to the amount of Rs. 11,000, will be treated by both sides with due attention, and every facility will be afforded to them in the execution of these commissions.

ARTICLE 10TH.

Whenever the armies of the two States may happen to be assembled at the same place, on no account shall the slaughter of kine be permitted to take place.

ARTICLE 11TH.

In the event of the Shah taking an auxiliary force from the Maharajah, whatever booty may be acquired from the Barakzais, in jewels, horses, arms, great and small, shall be equally divided between the two contracting parties. If the Shah should succeed in obtaining possession of their property without the assistance of the Maharajah's troops, the Shah agrees to send a portion of it by his own agent to the Maharajah in the way of friendship.

ARTICLE 12TH.

An exchange of missions charged with letters and presents shall constantly take place between the two parties.

ARTICLE 13TH.

Should the Maharajah require the aid of any of the Shah's troops "in furtherance of the objects contemplated by this Treaty," the Shah engages to send a force commanded by one of his principal officers; in like manner the Maharajah will furnish the Shah, when required, with an auxiliary force composed of Mahomedans, and commanded by one of his principal officers as far as Cabool, in furtherance of the objects contemplated by this Treaty. When the Maharajah may go to Peshawur, the Shah will depute a Shahzadah to visit him, on which occasions the Maharajah will receive and dismiss him with the honour and consideration due to his rank and dignity.

ARTICLE 14TH.

The friends and enemies of each of the three high powers, that is to say, the British and Sikh Governments and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, shall be the friends and enemies of all.

ARTICLE 15TH.

Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk engages, after the attainment of his object, to pay without fail to the Maharajah the sum of two lakhs of Rupees of the Nanukshahie or Kuldar currency, calculating from the date on which the Sikh troops may be despatched for the purpose of reinstating His Majesty in Cabool, in consideration of the Maharajah's stationing a force of not less than 5,000 men, Cavalry and Infantry, of the Mahomedan persuasion, within the limits of the Peshawur Territory, for the support of the Shah, and to be sent to the aid of His Majesty, whenever the British Government, in concert and counsel with the Maharajah, shall deem their aid necessary; and when any matter of great importance may arise to the westward, such measures will be adopted with regard to it as may seem expedient and proper at the time to the British and Sikh Governments. In the event of the Maharajah requiring the aid of any of the Shah's troops, a deduction will be made from the Subsidy proportioned to the period for which such aid may be afforded, and the British Government holds itself responsible for the punctual payment of the above sum annually to the Maharajah so long as the provisions of this Treaty are duly observed.

ARTICLE 16TH.

Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk agrees to relinquish for himself, his heirs and successors all claims of supremacy and arrears of tribute over the country now held by the Ameers of Sinde (and which will continue to belong to the Ameers and successors in perpetuity), on condition of the payment to him by the Ameers of such a sum as may be determined under the mediation of the British Government, fifteen lakhs of such payment being made over by him to Maharajah Runjeet Singh. On these payments being completed, Article 4 of the Treaty of the 12th of March 1833 will be considered cancelled, and the customary interchange of letters and suitable presents between the Maharajah and the Ameers of Sinde shall be maintained as heretofore.

ARTICLE 17TH.

When Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk shall have succeeded in establishing his authority in Afghanistan, he shall not attack or molest his nephew, the ruler of Herat, in the possession of the territories now subject to his Government.

ARTICLE 18TH.

Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk binds himself, his heirs and successors to refrain from entering into negotiations with any Foreign State, without the knowledge and consent of the British and Sikh Governments, and to oppose any power having the design to invade the British or Sikh territories by force of arms to the utmost of his ability.

The three Powers, parties to this Treaty, *viz.*, the British Government, Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, cordially agree to the foregoing articles. There shall be no deviation from them, and in that case the present Treaty shall be considered binding for ever, and this Treaty shall come into operation from and after the date on which the seals and signatures of the three contracting parties shall have been affixed thereto.

Done at Lahore, this 26th day of June in the year of Our Lord 1838, corresponding with the 15th of the month of Asark 1895—Era of Bikarmajit.

Signed and sealed this 25th day of July, in the year A. D. 1838, at Simla.

(Sd.) AUCKLAND.

Seal of the Governor General.	Seal and signature of Runjeet Singh.	Seal and signature of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.

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When Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk shall have succeeded in establishing his authority in Afghanistan, he shall not attack or molest his nephew, the ruler of Herat, in the possession of the territories now subject to his Government.

معاهده سه جانبه در جون ۱۸۳۸ با شجاع الملک «شاه مخلوع کابل»

TREATY of FRIENDSHIP and ALLIANCE between the HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY and HIS MAJESTY SHAH KAMRAN of HERAT, concluded on the thirteenth day of August 1839, corresponding with the second day of Jemmadee-oos-sani 1255 A.H., by MAJOR E. D'ARCY TODD, ENVOY from the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA on the one part, and HIS MAJESTY SHAH KAMRAN for HIMSELF, his HEIRS and SUCCESSORS, on the other.

ARTICLE 1.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and His Majesty Shah Kamran, his heirs and successors.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government recognises the government of Herat, as at present constituted, as being vested in His Majesty Shah Kamran, his heirs and successors, and the British Government engages not to interfere in any way with the internal administration of His Majesty's dominions.

ARTICLE 3.

With a view to strengthen and perpetuate the concord subsisting between the British Government and Shah Kamran, an accredited British Agent shall always reside at the Court of His Majesty; in like manner, should His Majesty see fit, he will depute an accredited Agent to reside at the Durbar of the Governor-General.

ARTICLE 4.

The British Government undertakes to provide His Majesty Shah Kamran with loans of money, with officers, and with all other means that may be found necessary for the protection of His Majesty's person and country, and to assist in the defence of His Majesty's right and interests against all foreign encroachment to the utmost of its ability.

ARTICLE 5.

With a view to enable the British Government efficiently to fulfil the obligation contained in the preceding Article, and to obviate all just ground of complaint on the part of other powers, His Majesty Shah Kamran agrees to prohibit for ever the practice of kidnapping or seizing human beings for the purpose of selling them into slavery by any of His Majesty's subjects; and should there be any persons now in a state of bondage within the limits of His Majesty's authority, who may have been enslaved in the manner above-mentioned, His Majesty engages to exert his utmost endeavours to procure the liberation of such persons.

His Majesty Shah Kamran engages to co-operate with the British Government and with His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk to the utmost of his ability in preserving the integrity of their respective dominions against the encroachment of all foreign powers, but at the same time His Majesty Shah Kamran binds himself to refrain from entering into hostilities with any foreign power without the advice and consent of the British Government and His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk.

ARTICLE 7.

His Majesty Shah Kamran agrees on his part that, should any dispute arise between himself and His Majesty Shah Suja-ool-moolk as to the boundaries of their respective territories or with regard to any other matter, the said dispute shall be referred to the arbitration and decision of the British Government, and the British Government further undertakes to use its best endeavours for the accommodation of all subsisting differences or of such as may hereafter arise between His Majesty Shah Kamran and other powers.

ARTICLE 8.

His Majesty Shah Kamran agrees to refrain from entering into any correspondence with foreign powers without the knowledge and consent of the British representative residing at his Court.

ARTICLE 9.

In acknowledgment of the steady support and friendship of the British Government, whose interests are identical with those of the Afghan nation, His Majesty Shah Kamran will never take individuals of any European nation (Ahli Furung) other than those belonging to Great Britain (Inglees) into his service, nor will he permit such Europeans to reside in his country.

ARTICLE 10.

His Majesty Shah Kamran will remove all unnecessary obstacles to the freedom of commerce, and will adopt such arrangements for increasing the facilities of traders as may appear to His Majesty, with the counsel of the British representative at his Court, to be expedient.

ARTICLE 11.

The above ten Articles shall remain always in force so long as the sovereignty ot Herat is vested in the family of Shah Kamran.

Done and concluded at Herat the day and year above written.

SEAL OF SHAH KAMRAN.

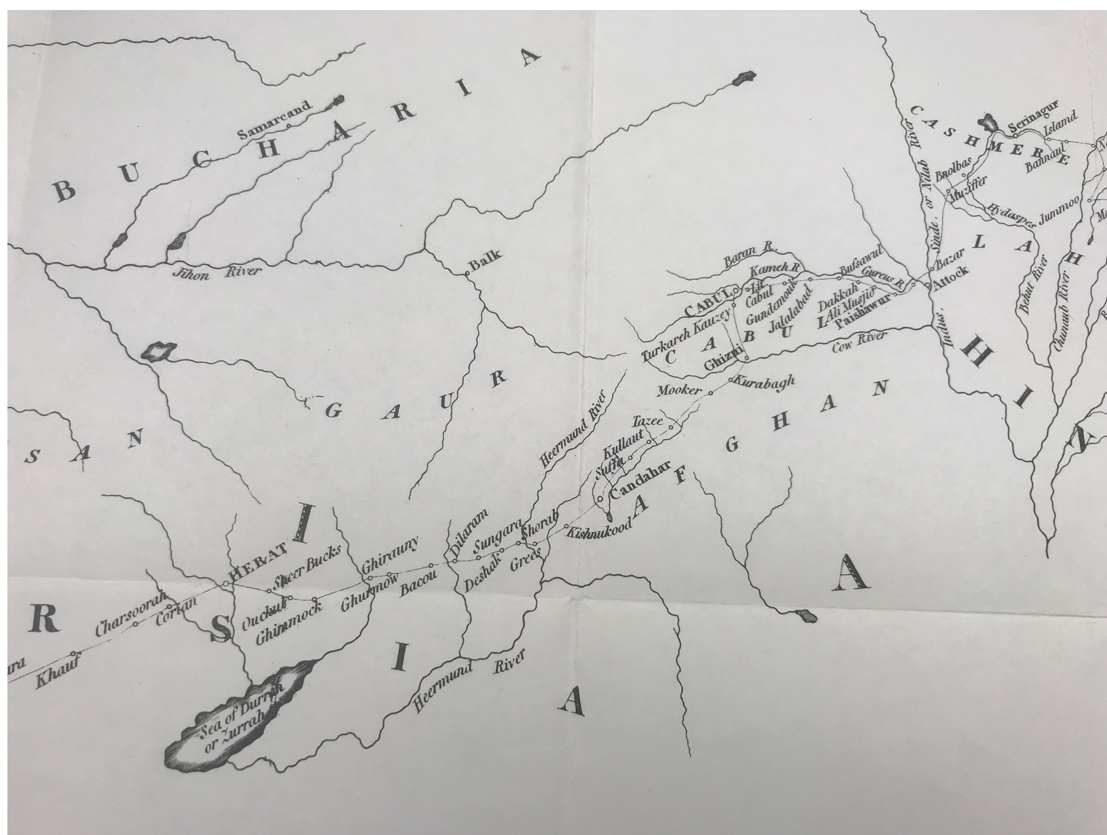
E. D'ARCY TODD,
Envoy to Herat.

Ratified by the Governor-General of India on 16th March 1840.

معاهده اگست ۱۸۳۹ با کامران «شاه هرات»



نقشه الفنستون در ۱۸۰۹



نقشه جورج فاستر در ۱۷۹۸